N. Sector N - Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities

1. Covered Stormwater Discharges. The requirements in Part VI for Sector N apply to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity from Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling facilities as identified by the SIC Codes specified below.

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2. Industrial Activities Covered by Sector N. The types of activities that permittees under Sector N are primarily engaged in are:

a. processing, reclaiming and wholesale distribution of scrap and waste materials such as ferrous and nonferrous metals, paper, plastic, cardboard, glass, animal hides;

b. reclaiming and recycling liquid wastes such as used oil, antifreeze, mineral spirits and industrial solvents.

3. Coverage Under This Permit. Separate permit requirements have been established for recycling facilities that only receive source-separated recyclable materials primarily from non-industrial and residential sources (i.e., common consumer products including paper, newspaper, glass, cardboard, plastic containers, aluminum and tin cans). This includes recycling facilities commonly referred to as material recovery facilities (MRF).

a. *Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges.* (See also Part I(B)(2)) Not covered by this permit: non-stormwater discharges from turnings containment areas (see also 4(b)(3) of this Appendix). Discharges from containment areas in the absence of a storm event are prohibited unless covered by a separate MEPDES permit.

4. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Requirements. In addition to the following requirements, the permittee must also comply with the requirements listed in Part IV of the MSGP. Part 4(a) of this Appendix contains a requirement that applies to all recycling facilities and is followed by Parts 4(b) to 4(d) of this Appendix, which have requirements for specific types of recycling facilities. Implement and describe in the SWPPP a program to address those items that apply. Included are lists of BMP options which, along with any functional equivalents, should be considered for implementation. Selection or deselection of a particular BMP or approach is up to the best professional judgment of the owner(s) or operator(s) , as long as the objective of the requirement is met.

a. *Drainage Area Site Map.* (See also Part IV(F)(2)(b)) Identify the locations of any of the following activities or sources which may be exposed to precipitation / surface runoff: scrap and waste material storage, outdoor scrap and waste processing equipment, and containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids.

b. *Scrap and Waste Recycling Facilities (Non-Source Separated, Non-Liquid*

Recyclable Materials). Requirements for facilities that receive, process and do wholesale distribution of non-liquid recyclable wastes (e.g., ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, glass, cardboard and paper). These facilities may receive both non recyclable and recyclable materials. This section is not intended for those facilities that only accept recyclables from primarily non-industrial and residential sources.

1. Inbound Recyclable and Waste Material Control Program. Minimize the chance of accepting materials that could be significant sources of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound recyclables and waste materials. BMP options: a) provide information / education to suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials on draining and properly disposing of residual fluids (e.g., from vehicles and equipment engines, radiators and transmissions, oil filled transformers and individual containers or drums), prior to delivery to the facility; b) procedures to minimize the potential of any residual fluids from coming into contact with precipitation / runoff; c) procedures for accepting scrap lead-acid batteries (additional requirements for the handling, storage and disposal or recycling of batteries are contained in the scrap lead-acid battery program provisions in Part 4(b)(6) of this Appendix); d) training targeted for those personnel engaged in the inspection and acceptance of inbound recyclable materials. In addition, e) liquid wastes, including used oil, must be stored in materially compatible and non-leaking containers and disposed or recycled in accordance with RCRA.

2. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles / Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact of stormwater runoff with stockpiled materials, processed materials and non-recyclable wastes. BMP options: a) permanent or semi-permanent covers; b) to facilitate settling or filtering of pollutants: sediment traps, vegetated swales and strips, catch basin filters and sand filters; c) divert runoff away from storage areas via dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts and surface grading; d) silt fencing; e) oil/water separators, sumps and dry absorbents for areas where potential sources of residual fluids are stockpiled (e.g., automobile engine storage areas).

3. Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor). Minimize contact of surface runoff with residual cutting fluids. BMP options (use singularly or in combination): a) store all turnings exposed to cutting fluids under some form of permanent or semi-permanent cover. Stormwater discharges from these areas are permitted provided the runoff is first treated by an oil/water separator or its equivalent. Identify procedures to collect, handle and dispose / recycle residual fluids which may be present; b) establish dedicated containment areas for all turnings that have been exposed to cutting fluids. Stormwater runoff from these areas can be discharged provided: the containment areas are constructed of either concrete, asphalt or other equivalent types of impermeable material; there is a barrier around the perimeter of the containment areas (e.g., berms, curbing, elevated pads, etc.) to prevent contact with stormwater run-on; there is a drainage collection system for runoff generated from containment areas; the permittee has a schedule to

maintain the oil/water separator (or its equivalent); and the permittee identifies procedures for properly disposing or recycling collected residual fluids.

4. Scrap and Waste Material Stockpiles / Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage). Minimize contact of residual liquids and particulate matter from materials stored indoors or under cover with surface runoff. BMP options: a) good housekeeping measures including the use of dry absorbent or wet vacuuming to contain or dispose / recycle residual liquids originating from recyclable containers; b) not allowing washwater from tipping floors or other processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer system; c) disconnect or seal off all floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

5. Scrap and Recyclable Waste Processing Areas. Minimize surface runoff from coming in contact with scrap processing equipment. Pay attention to operations that generate visible amounts of particulate residue (e.g., shredding) to minimize the contact of accumulated particulate matter and residual fluids with runoff (i.e., through good housekeeping, preventive maintenance, etc.). BMP options: a) regularly inspect equipment for spills / leaks, and malfunctioning / worn / corroded parts or equipment; b) a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment; c) use of dry-absorbents or other cleanup practices to collect and dispose / recycle spilled / leaking fluids; e) on unattended hydraulic reservoirs over 150 gallons in capacity, install such protection devices as low-level alarms or other equivalent devices, or, alternatively, secondary containment that can hold the entire volume of the reservoir; f) containment or diversion structures such as dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads, grading to minimize contact of stormwater runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials; g) oil / water separators or sumps; h) permanent or semi-permanent covers in processing areas where there are residual fluids and grease; i) retention / detention ponds or basins; sediment traps, vegetated swales or strips (for pollutant settling / filtration); j) catch basin filters or sand filters.

6. Scrap Lead-Acid Battery Program. Properly handle, store and dispose of scrap lead-acid batteries. BMP options: a) segregate scrap lead-acid batteries from other scrap materials; b) proper handling, storage and disposal of cracked or broken batteries; c) collect and dispose leaking lead-acid battery fluid; d) minimize / eliminate (if possible) exposure of scrap lead-acid batteries to precipitation or runoff; e) employee training for the management of scrap batteries.

7. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Minimize stormwater contamination at loading / unloading areas, and from equipment or container failures. BMP options: a) prevention and response measures for areas that are potential sources of fluid leaks / spills; b) immediate containment and clean up of spills / leaks. If malfunctioning equipment is responsible for the spill / leak, repairs should also be conducted as soon as possible; c) cleanup measures including the use of dry absorbents. If this method is employed, there should be an adequate supply of dry absorbent materials kept onsite and used absorbent must be properly disposed of; d)

store drums containing liquids—especially oil and lubricants—either: indoors, in a bermed area, in overpack containers or spill pallets, or in other containment devices; e) install overfill prevention devices on fuel pumps or tanks; f) place drip pans or equivalent measures under leaking stationary equipment until the leak is repaired. The drip pans should be inspected for leaks and potential overflow and all liquids must be properly disposed of (as per RCRA); g) install alarms and / or pump shut off systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break. Alternatively, a secondary containment system capable of holding the entire contents of the reservoir plus room for precipitation can be used.

8. Quarterly Inspection Program. Inspect all designated areas of the facility and equipment identified in the plan quarterly.

9. Supplier Notification Program. As appropriate, notify major suppliers which scrap materials will not be accepted at the facility or are only accepted under certain conditions.

c. *Waste Recycling Facilities (Liquid Recyclable Materials).*

1. Waste Material Storage (Indoor). Minimize / eliminate contact between residual liquids from waste materials stored indoors and surface runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options: a) procedures for material handling (including labeling and marking); b) clean up spills / leaks with dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system; c) appropriate containment structures (trenching, curbing, gutters, etc.); d) a drainage system, including appurtenances (e.g., pumps or ejectors, manually operated valves), to handle discharges from diked or bermed areas. Drainage should be discharged to an appropriate treatment facility, sanitary sewer system, or otherwise disposed of properly. These discharges may require coverage under a separate MEPDES wastewater permit or industrial user permit under the pretreatment program.

2. Waste Material Storage (Outdoor). Minimize contact between stored residual liquids and precipitation or runoff. The plan may refer to applicable portions of other existing plans such as SPCC plans required under 40 CFR Part 112. Discharges of precipitation from containment areas containing used oil must also be in accordance with applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 112. BMP options: a) appropriate containment structures (e.g., dikes, berms, curbing, pits) to store the volume of the largest tank with sufficient extra capacity for precipitation; b) drainage control and other diversionary structures; d) for storage tanks, provide corrosion protection and / or leak detection systems; d) use dry-absorbent materials or a wet vacuum system to collect spills.

3. Trucks and Rail Car Waste Transfer Areas. Minimize pollutants in discharges from truck and rail car loading / unloading areas. Include measures to clean up minor spills / leaks resulting from the transfer of liquid wastes. BMP options: a) containment and diversionary structures

to minimize contact with precipitation or runoff; b) use dry clean-up methods, wet vacuuming, roof coverings, or runoff controls.

4. Quarterly Inspections. (See also Part IV(F)(7)(b)(i) At a minimum, the inspections must also include all areas where waste is generated, received, stored, treated or disposed and that are exposed to either precipitation or stormwater runoff.

d. *Recycling Facilities (Source Separated Materials).* The following identifies considerations for facilities that receive only source-separated recyclables, primarily from non-industrial and residential sources.

1. Inbound Recyclable Material Control. Minimize the chance of accepting non-recyclables (e.g., hazardous materials) which could be a significant source of pollutants by conducting inspections of inbound materials. BMP options: a) information / education measures to inform suppliers of recyclables which materials are acceptable and which are not; b) training drivers responsible for pickup of recycled material; c) clearly marking public drop-off containers regarding which materials can be accepted; d) reject non-recyclable wastes or household hazardous wastes at the source; e) procedures for handling and disposal of non-recyclable material.

2. Outdoor Storage. Minimize exposure of recyclables to precipitation and runoff. Use good housekeeping measures to prevent accumulation of particulate matter and fluids, particularly in high traffic areas. Other BMP options: a) provide totally-enclosed drop-off containers for the public; b) install a sump / pump with each container pit and treat or discharge collected fluids to a sanitary sewer system; c) provide dikes and curbs for secondary containment (e.g., around bales of recyclable waste paper); d) divert surface water runoff away from outside material storage areas; e) provide covers over containment bins, dumpsters, roll-off boxes; f) store the equivalent of one day's volume of recyclable material indoors.

3. Indoor Storage and Material Processing. Minimize the release of pollutants from indoor storage and processing areas. BMP options: a) schedule routine good housekeeping measures for all storage and processing areas; b) prohibit tipping floor washwater from draining to the storm sewer system; c) provide employee training on pollution prevention practices.

4. Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance. BMP options for those areas where vehicle and equipment maintenance are occurring outdoors: a) prohibit vehicle and equipment washwater from discharging to the storm sewer system; b) minimize or eliminate outdoor maintenance areas whenever possible; c) establish spill prevention and clean-up procedures in fueling areas; d) avoid topping off fuel tanks; e) divert runoff from fueling areas; f) store lubricants and hydraulic fluids indoors; g) provide employee training on proper handling, and storage of hydraulic fluids and lubricants.